Disastrous and Fatal Fire in Paris.

The Spanish Revolution, Its Causes and Tendency.

By steamship at this port we have the following special correspondence from Europe, embracing impostant and very interesting details of our cable telegrams to the 18th of July.

FRANCE.

Ministerial Tactics in the Legislature-Debates on the Army Cost and General Budget-Napoleon's Sojourn at Fontainebleau-Silent Hint on Constitutional Responsibility-Russian Advance Towards Unity-A City Fire and Brave Volunteers-What Paris Eats-The Death Record-A Young Editor

and His Difficulties. PARIS, July 14, 1868. All the ministers have had their turn at the Assemblee since my last correspondence. We have been favored with solo speaking by Marshal Niel; with duct speaking from M. de Moustler and Jules Favre; with an allegro from M. Magne on finances; with an audante from M. Rouher, who has taken to smiling at the Chamber ever since he and M. Magne disagreed because the latter told him he could defend his budget without performances from the forner. I must not omit that M. Daray gave a crescendo when he was threatened with an economical reduc-tion of 400,000f, a sum considered too high for the Chiny school; but he came, and he spoke, and he conquered, and economy must evidently be made on comething less urgent. Marshal Niel's solo was the grandest piece of oratory. The way he described the sweeping of the Chassepots, the clean work they made of war and the perfection of his weapons gave all the members a foretaste of the delicious aspect of a landscape got up to the Marshal's taste. Then he used threats after description, and said he would hand over his resignation—yes, that he would—if now, that so many of his men are getting leave, he be deprived of his horses. He must have all the horses he asks for. As it is, Prussia has more cannons than France. given moment, and the bare statement brought pearly drops to the martial forehead of his Excel-

America and other nations ever thought that French artillery was pretty fair; well, it is all a mistake; in reality France is, according to the Minister, very backward. She ought to be supreme in everything, especially in firearms, whereas she is but a secondary power in that respect-nearly a third. Unless she gets more mitrailleuses and nitro-glycerine I suppose she will lower caste and rank after-Monaco. What will the Marshal Niels of the future have to sweep with through peace for the Minister says if we had war we could manage. It is because we are to have peace for so long that we cannot manage to do with less than Prussia. Marshal Niel is to be contented; he is to keep all his horses and to have all the sums and he is not to give in his resignation. All the ministers are brothers; they have been reconciled; M. de Moustier is no longer at variance with M. de Lavalette should filt M. de Moustier's office. It is all sweet concord for a month at least-thanks It is all sweet concord for a month at least—thanks to the intervention of the Emperor, who favors his ministers with letters expressing satisfaction after important speeches. A thing worth notice is that the Emperor by stopping at Fontaine-bicau all through the debates on the budget has departed from his accustomed habits on former occasions. Fontainebleau is the most distant of all the imperial residences round the capital. It is as if he wished it to be understood that he intends the ministers to get into the way of constitutional government. Some of the wittlest members call this the Adieux of Fontamebicau to personal government.

bers call this the Adieux of Foutamebicau to per-sonal government.

It is not supposed the session will be over before the end of the first week in August, but the court will leave Foutamebicau next Sunday for St. Cloud, the incention being that the Empress and the Prince Imperial should occupy that residence during the Emperor's stay at Piombieres. Before quite leaving diplomatic subjects I must not omit to state that Russia is making advances to France which are very favorably welcomed in high quarters. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg may or may not be quite sincere in philanthropic aversion for war. Russia may or may not be quite ready with rities, but the result is the same, and an interview between the two Emperors and the king of Prussia is again being taised of.

A fearful fire broke out at about half-past nine o'clock on Saiurday, the 11th inst., in one of the vanits under the central markets. These vaults are subterranean markets, in which provisions are packed by stand holders above, each having exactly the same space allotted to him underground as he rents above. Here it is that fowls are plumed, that fish is kept fresh, and here all baskets are laid aside from eveging till morning. The paylion bearing No. 1 is one of the most important in point of trade, and here it is the catastrophe occurred. It is the butter, cheese and ergs department. The quantities of morning. The pavilion bearing No. I is one of the most important in point of trade, and here it is the catastrophe occurred. It is the butter, cheese and eggs department. The quantities of grease in combustion soon converted the vanits into a lake of burning lire. Heroe feats of courage were performed by the firemen; but towards cieven a part of the ceining above fell in and many were whited into the faming liquid. The gas then exploded, when all the live animals in Favilion No. 2 were stified by columns of smoke, and the noise of the roaring fames was not sufficient to drown the pittable wall of the suffering. Chains of young men were formed all around the terrific scene. Nothing can be said too expressive of cologism on their conduct. They were not a select body of men trained to hardship or peril; they were nothing but young fellows accidentally passing or living by, but perfectly reckless of life, they ran spontaneously where the flames reaped highest, stripped off their coats and with one cry "a curve" passed buckets, rolled tabs of water, unrolled coils and harnessed themselves to carts as if they had been kept in practice for months. This French impulse, called brio, brawer are furore in music, is the keynote of the nation—It is mutural to all. In less than a quarter of an hour an orderly service of volunteers was organized. thee for months. Ithis French impulse, called 6740, for accurate 7 furgore in music, is the keynote of the nation—It is matural to all. In less than a quarter of an hour an orderly service of volunteers was organized. I say orderly, because there arose one or two who positively commanded and were obeyed. At geven o'clock the ionowing morning the fire pumps were still at work. The losses are immense. No less than 160 standholders are completely ruined, 160,000 lbs. of batter boiled from one end of the vanit to the other. The losses for the city of Paris are estimated at 600,000f. The cause of the disaster was the Ignilion of a march is some dry straw. One episode of the fire will prove that money is as dear as life in France with at least one of the fire X. Just as the fire was most intense the air was rem with a wild strick and a market woman, running everything down before her, threw herself in the milds of the gulf; down, down she rushed, heedless of the meiting grease, its insufferable smell, its forbelding aspect, and dying across the vanit steeped in oil, she lumbled wildly in an iron cage, and exultingly hid a portfolio in her pocket. She turned, exclauming. "I have got my meney," but the columns of snoke had in this short time got thicker, and benind them flashed lurid flames; on she came as far as the flight of steps, when a long tongue of fire encircled her, but she pulied the portfour four out of her pocket, and all on fire, threw it not to a freenan, crying "Heip," The man caught hold of her, but when she in his arms was brought to the fresh air she was a horrible speciale, a perfect wound, a immon of the perfect of the quantities of butter, cheese and eggs sold at the Hailes. I copy from the returns of the year 1867:—0,000,000 lbs. of common butter in 11b. rolls, 4,000,000 lbs. of fresh butter, cheese and eggs sold at the flailes. I copy from the returns of the year 1867:—0,000,000 lbs. of Normandy butter, 6,000,000 lbs. of Normandy butter, 6,000,000 lbs. of Normandy butter, 6,000,000 lbs. of Norman

Neufchatel cheeses, \$1,000 Mont Chery cheeses, \$00,000 Sivarot cheeses, \$1,000 Mont d'or cheeses, \$50,000 divers cheeses; lastly, \$22,000,000 of eggs. One tiem I must submit to Beston cracker manufacturers, A bischit baker here employs \$2,000 eggs

per day.

This week records two losses in the literary world. This week records two losses in the literary world, that of M. Viennet, the oldest of academicans, and that of Paulin Limayrac, who but lately was nominated Prefect of Lot, for services rendered by him as editor of the Pauls and Constitutionnel. The funeral ceremony for the latter will be a very solenn celebration at the cathedrai of Cahors. His antagonists of the opposition say he died of having had to admire the ministry too often, others of melancholy admiration; but the real cause of his death was a rupture of an artery in the region of the heart. A faird death has produced a painful sensation in the highest circles. Prince of Beauvan was accidentally killed by the fail of a pisto from his pocket, which went off, and he received the shot in his thigh. He was alighting from his coupé in front of the Grand Cats, and though fearfully wounded, had resolution enough to stoop and pick up tre pistol. He had no sooner done so, however, than he fell back in the arms of some people who had hurried to his assistance and expired. No one knows why he was armed with a

pistol, but strange rumors are circulated, of which the truth will be fathomed before your readers are

pistol, but strange rumors are circulated, of which the truth will be fathomed before your readers are informed.

M. Rochefort is in trouble, and however strong the feeling is against him in respectable society (so called because it respects what the Lanterne does not), I must adhere to the young pamphleteer, and applaud because he has played a plucky part. It is too had to encourage all who throw big stones at him. The friends of government are too industrious in this, and the Emperor may well say, "Preserve me from uly friends!" One of these officious meddlers got a paper article up positively accusing Rochefort of swindling, whereupon he took up acudgel and asked two friends to go with him to the printer of the libelious article and ask why he had printer of the libelious article and ask why he had printer a laughed at him, when Rochefort demanded satisfaction. Thereupon Rochefort put the cudgel down and took to his fais, dealing the printer a blow on the cheek. This assault was followed by an action against Rochefort by the printer for violence on his person. "The first question the Tribunal will put to me." says the young author, "will be, "Have you ever been condemned?" Of course, I shall say, 'No, except to a fine of twenty-five francs for having acted as second in a duel,' and therefore I shall be clear, as the blow I gave the printer was for having maintained that I had twice been tried for swindling." Since then the Pays most unwisely commented on Rochefort's vindication, in consequence of which the latter sent his two seconds (one is Cham, the other Ernest Blum) to Paul de Cassagnac, of the Pays, asking him for satisfaction. Paul de Cassagnac refuses to give it. All these petty affairs do but make a lion of the very man they are intended to annihilate. "And now, on, strong government," says Rochefort in his last number, "you will have made a great advance when I shall have indicated in what cesspools you do not disdain to go and recruit defenders, and when I shall have indicated in what cesspools you

Paul de Cassagnac argues that this is all nonsense because Rochefort was formerly a clerk at the Hotel de Ville under Paron Haussmann, and must like decorations. I argue that this is no argument at all; a man can be a clerk and cease to be a clerk; may want to gain a living anyhow; whether shoeblack or printer's devil, he won't want a lantern a bit the less, and the blacker the shoes or the more devilish the printer the more he will care for enlightenment; so let the Pays have the worst of it and enjoy it.

SPAIN.

The New Attempt at Revolution-Who Were Concerned in It-Government Measures of Repression-The Arrests-Future Prospects.

MADRID, July 12, 1868. I have again to relate the more than thrice told ale of an attempt at revolution in her Most Catholic Majesty's domains. The effort to overthrow the government may yet prove successful; for the authorities have secured only very few of the leadersor those whom they are pleased to term leaders-and there are yet enough left to direct the movement which was nearly ripe for execution when Gonzales Bravo delivered his sudden coup. The snake may be scotched, but it is certainly not killed, and we shall yet hear more of a widespread movement which has been so long maturing and which has struck its roots in every class of society.

As yet the official and partisan journals have not thrown any light upon this new conspiracy beyond stating the fact that a number of arrests have been made and that the suspected parties, high in rank, had been sent out of the country, without the least form of trial, under the extraordinary powers

The papers are as mysterious and opaque as possi-ble. You would scarcely gather from their columns precisely what was the cause of all the vigorous and startling ac's of Gonzales Eravo and his assistants in seizing and nurrying off under guard the most prominent men in the army, and even in sending away the brother-in-law and sister of the Queen her-The government chooses to remain silent itself, and there is too much terrorism exercised itself, and there is too much terrorism exercised over the press to permit it to utter a syllabic to clear up the mystery of this tremendous crisis.

I am in a position to throw some light upon the transactions of the past eight days, and I hasten to give you, in a brief way, the result of my information and observation. In the first place, one of the most powerful conspiracies that has for many years existed has been partially discovered by the Ministry. Its object was unlike those of previous secret movements, as it looked not only to the overturning of the Ministry—the usual aim of revolutions in this unhappy land—but it even embraced in its scope the overthrow of the present dynasty and the creation of a new monarchy, over which the buke de Montpenster was to preside. That was the scheme of one branch of the revolutionsis, but the more liberal branch looked to the entire extinction of the monarchy and erection of a republic on its ruins. However diverse and antagonistic the views of the members of the revolutionsry party are to the proper cannel to piace the affairs of the country in, after a successful revolution, they were fully united in the single object of first destroying the present dynasty. After that they trusted to a second revolution of a less serious character to decide which wing of the party should succeed. That was the grand plot, and to it were railed partisans of every shade of political belief—anti-clerical, progresista and union liberatin fact, every party except the intense bourbonnsts and ministernaists. Such a union of diverse parties has never before been seen in Spain—Carlists, theraks, lourbonists, all united to forever rid the country of a universally detested dynasty and court.

The plot has long been ripening, and it is quite certain that it would have been fully developed and put into vigorous execution in every province in Spain before the lat of August had it not been partially nipped. As it is I am confident the crisis has been posiponed, not entirely staved off. A few only o

Spain before the 1st of August and it not been partially nipped. As it is I am confident the crisis has
been postponed, not entirely staved off. A few only
of a great many powermi inditary chiefs have been
arrested; others remain to carry on the plot.
General Prim was deeply engaged in the affair,
and pulled the secret wires with his usual skill from
his retreat at Vichy, France, where he is undergroing
medical treatment by the doctors and a constant surveilance by Napoleon's secret police. He was to have
appeared on the scene of action the moment the first
blow was struck, and his white plane may yet be
seen on the plains of Catalonia before the first frost.
The leaders aircard arrested and expatriated are
the Duke de la Torre, better known as Marshal Sorr-no; his constan, Seaor Lopez Dominique; General
Duice, former Governor General of Cuba; General
Zavala, Cordova, Echaque, Cabelleras de Rodas and
Letona, besides a number of others down in the
southern provinces. Others will be arrested as soon

with revolutionary cries.

Gonzales Bravo is not the man to hesitate to use the most violent means to effect his objects, and, though not a soldier, he has all the savage ferceness of Narvacz or O'Donneil in anything that concern his own safety.

ness of Nativace of Orbaneh in anything that con-cerns his own safety.

It is stated that the French government, from whom all the first intelligence of this plot undoubt-edly came to the queen, has strengthened its forces on the frontier to prevent the incursion of organized bands from French soil; and the government of Portugal has also added to its frontier guards to prevent a like result.

The queen is at ita Granga, but the Ministers re-main at Madrid to direct the measures to put down

at Madrid to direct the measures to put down hreatened rebe hon. e Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have the threatened rebe hom.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have already left for Cadiz, to proceed in exile to haghand. Many of the genera's will be sent to the Canary Islands, others to the Esterait islands, in the Medicerranean, while others are to be placed where they will be isolated and where they cannot pist against the government. But the government has not reached the root of the evil. Notang will suffice to era-state these revolutionary spirits out success. It must come sooner or later. The queen's note on the throne is supported by bayonets, and at this moment more than two-thirds of those bayonets are under the control of the revolutionary party. The end cannot long be postponed while these un any spirits in the army, the starving, grumbling peasants, and the scheming leaders, exist to plot and strike.

It is diment to predict on Spanish affairs; but it is not a wild assertion to make to say that in less time is at wild assertion to make to say that in less time is at wild assertion to make to say that in less time is at which are already to the court of the city remains exceedingly good. No choice has yet inneed its apyearance.

FOREIUN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Paristans are deprived of a favorite means of committing entitle by the government having closed

committing suicide by the government having closed the entrance to the Colonne vendoine.

The mental condition of the Empress Carlota has lately become so serious that double guaris have been placed around the palace of Laceken, Brussels, The Preva. of Preva. The Presse of Paris mentions that a magnificena

The Press of Paris mentions that a magnificent sabre is being manufactured at Solingen, Prussia, for the imperial France of France, ou which will be engraved Beranger's verse, "On partira de sa giorie." Is it a present from Count Eismarck?

The Fischietto of Turin gives the following political caricature:—seene, an infirmary with two patients, Nanoteon and Bismarck, attended on by a sister of chanty, labelled "Policy." As long as this sister attends the infirmary peace will be sure of its trumph.

triumph.

Reports from Fiorence state that a programme has recently been published in that city of a new Universal Republican Adhance that will, for the moment, only occupy itself with Italian affairs, such as the republican unity of italy, the revindication of the natural frontiers of italy and the destruction of the temporal power of the rope.

The ex-King of Hanover recently instituted a new order, entitled the Order of Langansalza, the medials of which were to be distributed anomy of scaled.

order, entitled the Order of Langausalza, the medals of which were to be distributed among old solders and some of his faithful subjects, but M. de Beuxt stopped further proceedings by inving his ex-Majesty to abstain from any anti-frussan demonstration, and forbid the manufacture of the hibbons and medals in Austria.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, July 26, 1863. Life at Saratoga is pretty much the same as at other places of summer resort, though society is more cosmopolitan and mixed, perhaps, than at any other place, Long Branch not excepted. At the present time there is scarce'y a State of the Union unrepresented here. This is the place for inside ablutions. as Newport and Long Branch are for the outside, and judging from the quantity of water consumed the washing must be very effectual. The first thing in the morning is to go to the springs-to the Congress, the Columbian, the Empire, High Rock, Seltzer, Excelsior or some other of the many found in this val-ley. The Congress spring draws the greatest number seen a well dressed crowd of both sexes for an hour or two, keeping two or three boys actively employed. bringing up the water in glass tumblers. A great many rival each other in trying the capacity of their stomachs, and the question generally asked is how much each one has been able to drink. If Mr. B. drank three glasses Mrs. C. avows she drank four, and another boastfully asserts that he or she drank five or six. People have been known to put themselves under what is called the water cure treatment, and have in a few weens so doucted themselves with cold water inside and outside as to literally wash their lives away. They run into a sort of mania about such things, and one excises the other to excess without regarding the effect upon the system. It is the same in drinking the water of the springs.

The breakfast being over, the next thing in order is a social chat among the ladies and beaux on the bails or hops of the precading evening, with a full discussion of everybody and everybody's dress, on the arrivals and the programme of entertamments for that day and the future. Then follow the drives to the take, or, with some of the men, card playing in out of the way rooms, which female eyes never penetrate. Another drink or two at the Columbian or some other spring prepares people for dinner at two or three o'clock. After dinner bands of music play to listening crowds on the balcomes, where stomachs, and the question generally asked is how

or some other spring prepares people for dinner at two or three o'clock. After dinner bands of music play to listening crowds on the balcomes, where some preliminary couraing and fibriling take place. Then come the atternoon drives to the take and surrounding country. A few promeased the beautiful grove, in which are enclosed the Congress and Columbian springs, visat the lindian encampaient, annue themselves by shooting arrows at targets, bowling ten pins or watching Aunt Sally's ingenuity in dodging the wooden pins thrown at her. Those who have been to the Derby races in England will understand this last game. It is an importation. A wooden figure representing a very black negro woman, with a profusion of woolly hair, a jainty straw hat, very red lips, and a shore pipe stuck in her mouth. She swings or bows on a pivot by means of a string under her smock, which a man at ten yards distance pulis. The game is to knock the pipe out of Annt Sally's mouth by throwing the wooden pins at it from a fixed distance while the man with the string keeps her in a bowling motion. The canadidates for this honor pay a fee, of course, for the trial, and receive a prize if they succeed. The fun of the thing is that no one hits the pipe and everybody laughs and timiks be can. The indians at the encampment are a good deal removed from the aboriginal type, and in many there is a strong Ceitic cast of features, but they answer the purpose very weir and make very pretty basket and bead work for sale. After the day's atmasements comes tea or supper, and then the whole winds up with dancing hit welve o'clock at night. Everything is public, free, easy and very invacy of Aewport. Such is hie at saratoga. The crowd of visitors increases daily, but few people of note, except Governor Fenton and one or two others, have arrived yet. It is daily, but few people of note, except Governor ton and one or two others, have arrived yet. said, however, that at the beginning of August and during the race week there will be a good many of both distinguished public men and sporting char-acters.

LAKE WINNIPISCOGEE.

LAKE WINNIPISCOGER, N. H., July 26, 1868. Mountains to visit Lake Winnipiscogee loses much ourney. The "Beautiful Water in a High Place." or "The Smile of the Great Spirit," as the appreciative Indians were wont to dignify it, is a mountain take from one to seven miles wide and twenty five miles long, without the usual rugged features of mountain scenery that are generally to be found bordering inland waters in mountainous regions. There are certainly mountains to the right of you, mountains to the left of you, in fact mountains all about you; but they do not come down to the lake in their abrupt rocky forms. They sink, as it were, into rolling hills, crowned with soft green verdure and short thickly growing trees some distance from the shores, and then gradually slope to the waters edge, all redolent with flowers and sweet scented plants. Just imagine the surrounding region the abode of solemn Silence herself, the reigning quiet disturbed but by the low, shuffling sound of the breeze breathing through the foliage of the trees: the Hudson river widened two or three miles in its widest past, its waters turned pure as crystal; here and there green islands, with now and then the little steamer Lady of the Lake, like some lone swan in scenaric Lady of the Lake, like some fone swan in scenaric of a lost companion, coming from before one island to disappear beaming another, only to startle you by its sudden during from round a third, and you have Winnipseegee. A feeling of awe and admiration impossible to describe takes possession of one as ke sails along the "neautiful water," and how the supersitious savage should have been so impressed visitor is by a means to state of the state in that a thunderstorm in this region is one of the sublinest sights that a man could well wish to behold, but as I-have been unfortunate enough to arrive here while the green headlands are "brilliant with sanshine," and ited init is not "muffled with solenn cloud," I must forego a description of the sublinity.

sublimity.
Winnipiscogee has been called the "antechamber Winnipiseogec has been called the "antechamber to the White alounains," from which, through the valley of the Saxo, the lofty heights of the favored New Hampshire region can be seen like towers propping up the comist that chig about them. Only five mines from Wolfborough on the laxe, long before you get to the White hills, there is a mountain 2,100 feet in height which is called Coppie Crown, and from its summat the lake is visible for nearly its whole length, as well as the Osapee and Sandwich ranges and Mount Washington, and on a clear day the ocean itself.

summit the face is visible for hearly its whole length, as well as the Osaspee and Sandwich ranges and Mount Washington, and on a clear day the ocean itself.

Woltborough and Centre Harbor—the one ten miles up the lake and the other still further—are the principal resorts of visitors, although scattered throughout the vidages in the vicinity there are many private boarding houses where entire families from Boston spend the summer months. In Wollborough, the principal resort, there is a line hotel called the Paylion, which accommodates over a hundred guests and is now full, it is attented on the boders of the lake and surrounded by very prettiy laid out grounds. At Alton isay, ten miles below wolfborough, where the trains connect with the boat, is the wimpliscogee flottse, which is also very well patronized. The majority of the visitors at the lake this senson are Bostoniaus, although New Yorkers at one time were wons to predominate in nombers. The following are among the visitors here at present from New York city and Brooklyn;—J. T. Whitehouse and son, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Ochine, E. L. Matthews, Jr., S. S. Whitehouse, W. Whitehouse throoklyn, D. Koss, Mrs. Harward, Miss tharward, Mrs. Whitehouse throoklyn, D. Koss, Mrs. Harward, Mrs. L. D. Turner, W. Hardie and sister, Louis Josephson, Edward A. Rall and Dr. George Clymer and son, Washington, D. C. There are account the same number of visitors-here this as there were last season.

For the information of the umiliated 1 may close by saying that the drives are excellent, that there is no such thing as "dash" among the visitors, and that all who do come come not to make dress showcases of Inemselves, but simply to live quietly, sail about in pretty sailboats whenever they feel melined in whatsoever attire they think the most convenient, even though it may not be the most fashionable; bathe when they choose and in what ever part of the lase they find and, when it suits tacm, like a gentleman of New 10 22 acquaintiance, "go a fashing" and caich as many fish as are

STREET OBSTAUCTIONS.

New York, July 27, 1868. To the Editor of the Herald:In your issue of to-day, under the head of "Street Obstructions" (Brooklyn intelligence), you state that Inspector Daif has notified the owners of carts and other vehicles that they must not leave them in the streets, or he will have them removed to the Corpora tion yard. This is but just, and a move in the right direction to relieve the streets from obstructions. Cannot something be done to clear the streets of the city? Have the owners of carts the right to have enty? Have the owners of carts the right to have one, two and three and sometimes four carts in front of their premises and their neighbors, to the great detriment of property and danger to life and hinb? In some of the narrow streets you will find long rows of carts, whose shafts extend high in the air, slightly propped up with a cart rung or sitck, so that it is impossible for a wagon or carriage to pass in safety. What says the law?

HANG THE HERALD.

236 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK, July 28, 1869. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

My attention having been drawn to a statement in the World a few days since, to the effect that the HERALD is no longer sold at my stand at the above

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Reactionary Feeling in Colombia.

The Peruvian Budget and Amazon Exploring Expedition.

The steamship Henry Chauncey, Captain Gray, from Aspinwall 2d inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing the mails and pass which left san Francisco on the 5th inst. The following is her specie list:-

 Iowing is ner specie list:—
 314,000

 J. & W. Seligman & Co.
 \$114,000

 Eugene Keily & Co.
 55,000

 Wells, Fargo & Co.
 33,861

 Moretz Miner.
 33,06s

 Lees & Walter.
 204,040

 Marcial & Co.
 30

 Lanman & Kemp.
 425

COLOMBIA.

Mosquera Reactionary Sentiment—The Presidential March in the Interior—Panama

The news which reached us yesterday from Buena ventura, that old General Mosquera was soon expected to return to the Cauca, from his banishment to Peru, has created some excitement, and, if true will no doubt lead to a great deal of trouble throughout the Union. Mosquera has a very strong party in the Cauca, and if he once gets a foothold there he can make a powerful and, in all probability, a successful attempt to place himself at the head of the government again. He is, doubtless, backed up in his movement by Peru on account of his hatred to Ecuador, and it is said that he had long since entered into a treaty with Peru to seize Ecuador and divide it between that country and tais, which is no doubt

true.

This movement of Mosquera may account for the large indux of military others from the Cauca to Panama of late, all of whom have succeeded in getting positions in the State forces here, thus gaining a certain control over them in case of trouble.

Matters remain quiet in Panama.

By the arrival of a vessei from Agua Dulce news has been received unfavorable to the revolutionists. The Provisional President learns that the conservative party have four hundred men at santiago de Veraguas and a large body were marching to aid them from Chriquii. In consequence General Ponce has been afraid to move from the port of Agua Dulce.

Durce.

It is said that the civil authorities of the port and
Custom House of Buenaventura are to be replaced
by military onicers, which looks rather unpromising.

PERU.

Decrease of Revolutionary Prospec's-Cor gress-Financial Matters-Tucker's ploring Expedition-Preparations for Castilln's Funeral-North American Mediation LIMA, July 14, 1868.

The movements in favor of Prado have been gradually losing so much of their importance that at present they are not regarded as formidable or threatening. This is owing, in a great measure, to the attitude assumed by Prado himself. It seems that he was willing that his adherents in Peru should take all the steps necessary towards replacing him plished he would very graciously leave his Chilean retirement and accept the crown. This plan of action was not considered promising by his supporters here, and they demanded that he should put himself at their head and commence active operations. This he refused, and now his party has be come almost insignificant. There can be no doubt that a movement, led by the old Dictator, would have seriously endangered the prospects of the President elect, Balta; but now the latter has, apparently, a very secure future.

The period is approaching for the inauguration of

the session of Congress, and it is believed that that body, if it be allowed to meet by the revolutionary elements now existing, will have anything but agreeable duties to perform. The elections for Senators and Deputies have been conducted in a very loose manner throughout the country. Congress will have to determine upon the vexed question of the legality of Prado's acts while Dictator and President. In these are bound up so many matters of great importance that the result of the deliberation

is anxiously awaited.

It is known that Prado left a very considerable sum in the treasury, and that since the present ad ministration came into power not only has that dis appeared, but the loan of twelve millions of dollar. negotated with the guano companies has also been nearly disposed of. The Minister of the Treasury has published a voluminous report. From this document we learn that Peru is burdened by a foreign and internal debt amounting in the aggregate to forty millions of sois—the soi is equivalent to about minety-five cents, American coin—and that at the present rate of nexsol Is equivalent to about ninety-five cents, American coin—and that at the present rate of pay-ment this obligation will be cancelled in 1878. But he very sensibly advises that many of the financial American coin—and that at the present rate of payment this obligation will be cancelled in 1875. But he very sensiby, advises that many of the financial reforms insutated by Prado's administration be continued, and that instead of the almost absolute freedom from taxation now enjoyed by Pern a well regulated system be adopted, which would go far towards supporting the government, and thus allow the handsome revenue derived from the guano islands to be devoted to the immediate payment of the debt and to the building of important and necessary public works throughout the entire country.

The expedition which left here a year since, under the command of Admiral John R. Tucker, for the purpose of thoroughly exploring the Feruvian tributaries of the Amazon, has been heard from, and all were, at last advices, doing well. It will be recollected that Tucker resigned from the Peruvian mavy, and, with his aids, Captains McCorkle and Butt, accepted the charge of this important investigation. At the head Peruvian waters which empty into the great river the former government established a very capital navy yard, for the repair of several steamers which are employed in exploring, and the town, iquitos, has grown in live years from dive hundred to three thousand finabilitants. Tucker is also directed to make a report concerning the good deposits receasily discovered in that vicinity, and if the cannibais was populate that cheerful section can be conclinated a large immigration with doubtless be induced thither. The government has approved fully of this expedition and funds have been forwarded to the admirat in order to enable him to prosecute his work with vigor. Reports received describe the country as fertile and healthy, the presence of the indians being the only drawback to activers.

The government here is disgusted with the arrangement made in London, by which Chile cotained two insignificant gunboats and Spain augmented her aiready powerful bavy with two fine informed that this government will accept the mediation in t

a commission of prominent gentlemen on board for the purpose of bringing the remains of Grand Mar-shal Castilia from Arica to Linua. The yellow fever has almost entirely disappeared. The railway from the coast to Arequipa is progress-

CHILE.

Congressional Debate on the Peruvian Question-Fortifications of Valparaiso-Naval

VALPARAISO, July 3, 1868. Congress is still actively engaged in discussing a number of measures which, if put into effect, will prove of incalculable benefit to the republic. The reforms introduced in the electoral system, aithough not investing that power with complete independence, still denote an advance in that branch of our legislation. Another step in the night direction has also been taken in abolishing imprisonment for debt, and a very important measure is now under consider ration. It is proposed to do away with the export duties on copper, whether manufactured or in bar, and as the principal interests of the country are engaged in this business the benefits resulting from such a law are very apparent.

The government has ordered the establishment of

an office of immigration in Buenos Ayres, proposing to attract to Chile a portion of emigrants stantly arrive in the neighboring republic, and from the state of war, revolution, cholera and other un-HERALD is no longer sold at my stand at the above address, I beg leave to contradict the same, and to draw attention to the fact that we seldem have a sufficient supply of copies of year puper to satisfy the demand.

H. HALE.

The active outsiness sprift which now pervades the demand.

the advantages resulting from it are more percepti-ble every day.

The first savings bank established in South Ameri-

The first savings bank established in South America has just been opened in Valparaiso.

Some very interesting debates have recently taken place in Congress relative to the vexed question of the war corvettes and the troubles likely to arise with Feru from the conduct pursued towards that republic by Chile. The former Minister of Chile to Peru, Sar. Martinez, made, on the 22d of June, a very able speech, in which he clucidated the matter and placed the government here in a most unpleasant light. From his statements we learn that the arrangement in question was concluded be ween the Chilean representative in London and an English merchant who was interested in the departure of the Spanish vessels, and that the Minister of Spain absolutely refused to enter into any negotiations with his Chilean colleague, replying to the proposition of the latter that their respective countries were still at war.

The fortifications of Valparaiso may now be considered completed, and from the natural advantages of position and the powerful character of the work we may look on the city as almost impregnable.

The gunboat Characture, one of the vessels secured by the government in England, arrived here on the list list.

Business is looking up.

The United States ships Dacotah and Nyack are in

Business is looking up. The United States ships Dacotah and Nyack are in

ECUADOR. -

The steamer Talca reached Panama from Guayaquil and intermediate ports on the evening of the

Dates from Guayaquil are to the 10th inst. There is little news. Exports and imports are on the inrease. Money is very scarce, which has caused a decline in the price of the staple article of produce, eocoa, but it still commands a remunerative price. A bank in Equador is looked upon as a certainty. The liberal candidate for the coming Presidential election has me: with considerable favor.

The Fourth was duly observed at the United States Consulate at Guayaquii.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wade Hampton Serenaded in Charleston, S. C.-The Rebel Flag to be Preserved and Cherished.

General Wade Hampton was complimented with a serenade at his hotel in Charleston on Saturday evening, the 25th instant. About two thousand persons were present, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. We copy from the report in the Courier of the 27th:-General Hampton, after repeated calls, made his appearance, and was hailed with long and continued shouts of applause. "Dixie" was again called for, and with the shouts that almost drowned the notes, was kept up for fully five minutes, during which time General Hampton was standing on the balcony, waiting to be heard. Silence at length being restored, he said:-

stored, he said:—

Fellow Citizens—Your kindness is so great and overpowering on this occasion that it makes me a bankrupt in thanks. As many of you who heard me last night know I am suffering from a severe co.d; to-night my voice is in a worse condition than on last night; still, as you are here, many of you my old comrades and fellow soldiers, I will endeavor to recall some of the memories of the past that now rush upon me. He then said that he had not forgotten how many gallant soldiers Charleston had furnished him. It was here that he raised his first company—(cheers)—and he could not forget that this command of his gave more gallant officers to the cause than any other in the service. There was Conner—(cheers)—Garey, Logan—(cheers)—you remember him—(a voice, "We do!")—and Butler, the brave, generous Butler.

A voice—Not the Beast,

Notice, "We do?" — and Butter, the brave, generous Butter.

A voice—Not the Beast.
General Hampton—No!

A voice—Three groans for the Beast.
These were given with effect.

A voice—Three cheers for General M. C. Butler.
General Hampton themalluded to the distinguished services of Capitals Stephen Lee, whom he said was the first capital who left this place for the seat of war, and paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the brave and immented Pertigrew. These he said were some of the okters given by this command. Of the soldiers he need not speak. The history of their deeds will speak for them. He had commanded many men during the war, but there were none who occupied a higher place in his affections, none more endeared to him than those brave soldiers who first went out with him. (Cheers.) He then alinded to the fail of the cause and the subsequent sufferings of the country. He told them that he had in his possession the flag, shattered and torn, which they loved so well and under which they had fought so long and gallandy. He had preserved it from the general vereck; he had cherished it. (Great applause.) And he intended to keep it until we had a state again, to whise keeping he would commit it as one of the most cherished memories of our unfortunate cause. He alluded to the brave troops from this city commanded by Colonels Ruttedge, Davis and other brave officera furnished by Charleston. He will remembered when an attack was made on Charleston he asked leave from the Secretary of War to call in the members of his legion who were on furiough. He obtained leave iron the Secretary of War to call in the members of his legion who were on furiough. He obtained leave and as fast as his telegrams reached the men they came in. All obeyed and came in one by one apd in detachments to the defence of old Charleston. He had come down here to see his old comrades. He had been gratified, and he felt, he said, like a son who had, after a long absence, come home and received a double welcome. It was to Charleston that he first c never be drawn again; but if ever his State needed his services again, in whatever land he might be, at at any time and under any circumstances, his life was at her disposal. (Cheers.) He thought, however, that the coming victory of the democratic party would restore the South to her rights in the Union, under the constitution of our forefathers. We must work laithfully, earnestly, zealously. He trusted that the great demonstration last night would wake up the State to victory at the approaching election. In conclusion he said:—Believe me, fellow citizens, I am more touched by the kindness you have shown me than I can express. This occasion will always be cherished as one of the happiest memories of my life, and I trust that you may all be happy, prosperous and free.

General Hampton retired amid the most enthuslastic shouts, the band, as if catching the inspiration, struck up "Old Lang Syne," and for a few moments the wildest excitement prevailed.

John H. Thomas has been nominated from the capital (Columbus) district of Ohio for Congress by the democrats. In accepting the nomination Mr.

the democrats. In accepting the nomination Mr. Thomas said:—

As an active business man, whose every interest, present and prospective, is so intimately connected with, and so dependent upon the prosperity of the producing and laboring classes. I attach so much value to the payment of these five-twenty bonds at maturity in legal tenders and of subjecting all bonds to their just share of taxation, that you must pardon me if I give to these subjects more than ordinary attention during the canvass. The idea of longer allowing these bonds to go untaxed, which draw about eight per cent interest in currency, and of imposing all financer of taxes upon promissory notes, which by your laws are only allowed to draw six per cent interest, is so unjust and so flagrant an outrage upon the rights of the people as ought of itself to overthrow any party that favors it. The republican party refuses to tax these bonds and hurls repudiation at any man who demands it. I am not atraid of that sort of clamor, whatever justice demands and the law allows I will defend, no matter how long or flerce the opposition. Justice to the hard fisted laborer, justice to the hard fisted laborer, justice to the industrious mechanic, justice to the patient and toiling farmer, justice to the enterprising busness man does demand the taxation of these bonds, and the laws under which they were created allows it. If elected to Congress I will vote to tax them, call the act what they may. (creat applause.)

The following resolution was adopted by the Convention:—

The following resolution was adopted by the Con-

vention:—
Resolved, That if greenbacks were and are good enough for husbands, lattiers, mothers and sons; if greenbacks are good enough to pay soldiers; if greenbacks are good enough to pay pensions; if trey are good enough for farmers, mechanics and merchants, they are good enough for the pampered bencholders who made the war a stepping stone towards the establishment of a moneyed aristocracy.

Political Notes. A Philadelphia democrat, whose address is the

dercury office in that city, offers the following:-He will name twelve States and will bet \$10,000 on each State that Seymour will carry them; \$20,000 that Seymour, if he lives, will be the next President; \$5,000 that no radical will dare accept the proposi-

tion and put up the money.

The Providence Journal's Washington correspondent says:—"In spite of General Hancock's letter declaring his support of Seymour and Blair it is well known that before he left here he charged his own defeat to Seymour's trickery and expressed great very bitteriv."

The Scioto Gazette says:- 'The campaign grows exciting. The editor of the Advertiser caused an extra edition to be issued last Saturday night. It's a

D. W. Voorhees, although sunstruck, will immediately enter into the campaign in Indiana for the Tammany ticket.

Elizur Wright, who upset the Fugitive Slave law in Massachusetts when it was a law of the United States, now inquires, in the Boston Advertiser, "Is honesty the best policy " You've tried the other side, Elizur. long enough to know.

MEXICO.

The British Blockade of Mazatlan-Additional Particulars-Private Illstory of the Affair—How the Foreign Merchants Saved the City From Bombardment—Mexican Views of This Humane Conduct—Smuggling As a Fine Art—The Blockade Affects Market Prices-The Role of the United States.

MAZATLAN, July 2, 1868. The biockade of this port by the English man-of-war Chanticleer continues to be a fruitful source of discussion, an event plethoric with suggestions. There are some nations, like some individuals, who are eternally at war with themselves or with the world. Mexico is a fair illustration of the former and England of the latter. Her Britannic Majesty's servants have scarcely been released from prison and insults in the heart of Abyssinia under the magificent but ill-fated King Theodorus, when the world is aroused and a armed againat the "gross and outrageous insults" offered her Britannic Majesty's subjects in the land of the Aztecs under the reign of the proud and noble Indian President, Don Benito Juarez. John Bull, fired with a wrath worthy of the gods, proclaimed war against. his dark skinned Majesty Theodorus, and the nations of the earth first learned the successful results through the remarkably able and graphic reports of the Heaald correspondent accompaning the English army. The intelligence of the gross and outrageous insults bestowed upon Captain Bridge, of the Chanticleer, and his paymaster, Mr. Wallace, by the Custom House officials of this port were first-given to the American and European public by the-HERALD correspondent. The correspondence interchanged between General Corona, military commander of Northwestern Mexico, and Captain Bridge, relative to the affair, with many interesting incidents growing out of the blockade, were imme diately telegraphed from this point via San Francisco for your readers; but the subject is by no means

If her Majesty's government considered the conduct of King Theodorus towards Consul Cameron. and his associates a legitimate basis for a declaration of war, and expended millions of money in the equipment and organization of a great army toavenge outraged honor, is it not a logical conclusion that the conduct of the Mexican authorities towards Captain Bridge may lead to a war between the British lion and the Mexican eagle? At the time that the commander of the Chanticleer was, as he alleges, insulted in a most gross and outrageous manner he was dressed in full uniform, with all the insignia of his rank, as senior captain of her Majesty's fleet on the northwest coast of Mexico, and on shore for the purpose of trying to amicably arrange the difficulty his vessel he was arrested on the wharf as a smuggler by three men and brought to the Custom House and there suffered the aforesald outrages, &c., as alleged. This was the day after the arrest of Paymaster Wallace and the confiscation of \$368 in gold \$16 eagle dollars pieces, which he had upon his person and which the authorities of the Custom House claimed he was smuggling out of the country without paying the duty thereon and contrary to the laws of the republic regarding the exportation of the money.

Mr. Haverman, an employé of the Custom House in the capacity of El Vista (appraiser), being called in as interpretor, declares most positively that Paymaster Wallace denied repeatedly that he had any money upon his person, and that finally he (Haverman) told the Paymaster that the money was in certain pockets, pointing to them, and asking said Paymaster to deliver it without further trouble. About this time Captain Bridge, who was standing outside, entered the Custom House, and, as Haverman and other Custom House employes assert, addressed Paymaster Wallace and ordered him to come out and not to be insulted by the "dammed greasers"—a term of contempt used towards Mexicans. The conduct of the captain on the occasion is reported to have been very overbearing and insulting. All this is denied by the commander of the Chanticleer, who, on the contrary, asserts that some of the Custom House employes used towards him the most abominable slang phrase known to the Spanish language or to any other, and which, on account of its extreme bestuality, we will not here repeat. This, in brief, is the private history of the affair; and as it is an affair of national importance, we place it upon record, that the public may have all the bearings of the case from an independent and ter Wallace denied repeatedly that he had any we place it upon record, that the public may have all the bearings of the case from an independent and

all the bearings of the case from an independent and unprejudiced standpoint.

The HERALD correspondent has called upon both General Corona and Captain Bridge. Each of these gentiemen is confident in receiving the approbation of his government and of having acted in conformity to the laws governing their positions. Should the governments of England and Mexico sustain the official conduct of their representatives, as if is believed they will, then a war is fnevitable. A spark ignites a magazine, and this little affair of honor may arouse two nations to arms. England has always been proud and jealous of her navy, and in this case will undoubtedly seek and demand ample redress. At least this is the opinion now prevalent. People are anxiously awaiting the expected orders from the naval department in London, which no doubt will be lifst conveyed to the British Admiral stationed at Victoria, Vancouver's island.

ictoria, Vancouver's island.
England must not think because Mexico is without tracted by civil war and revolutions, that the Briti

of the Maximilian struggle and still torn and distracted by civil war and revolutions, that the British ion, aithough now master of the Mexican waters, as represented by the navai feet, is at all feared by the Mexicans, should he shake his massive mane on land. Right the reverse. The nation that prevented the great Napoleon III, from establishing a monarchy on the Western Continent is but little alarmed of a rival nation shaking to its foundations at the threatened invasion of a handful of infuriated Fennans. On the very point of honor involved in this blockade Mexicowould to-day rise in arms against England rather than submit to any humfination. The Mexicans have but little love and less respect for the English government, owing to many causes. First, England aided and abetted the French onsianght on Mexican republic by virtually declaring her an outlaw and withdrawing her diplomatic representatives from the city of Mexico; lastly, and most acutely, the Mexican people are unanimous in the belief that the English mavy, stationed on this coast for the last half century, has robbed their country of milions upon millions of dollars by smuggling in the most shameful and barefaced manner. Again, Mexico feels that England holds her in supreme contempt, derides her army and haugus at her prowess, and to settle these little differences of opinion Mexico is eager and willing to meet the flower of old England's army on Mexican sell. Indeed there are valiant and patriotic Mexicans who declare that England dare not throw down the glove, even at an advantage, on the soil of the republic, but, knowing Mexico to be helpless at sea, will take delight in bombarding defenceless fowns and causing anguish in the hearts of timid and lovely woman.

We now come to a point very illustrative and suggestive of the influence smuggling has had in settling the blockade difficulty as at present understood. It will be remembered that the telegraphic reports forwarded the Hernath settled the fact that General Corona and Captain Bridge could n

their grief.

From present appearances it is doubtful whether all parties would not be benefited if Cantain Bridge. their grief.

From present appearances it is doubtful whether all parties would not be benefited if Captain Bridge had even battered down the Custom House and the Cuartel (federal barracks) at the time he threatened so to do. He would thus have had satisfaction for the insults to which he was subjected, the damage done would be trivial, and after a very healthy and refreshing sears things would have righted themselves again. As it now is, Mexican commerce, what this there was of it, is dead, the Custom House treasury is depleted, employes will find it difficult to get their salaries, American imports will be taxed so enormously that there will be a falling off, and business, at no time very brisk, will be extremely dull. Already corn and soap have doubled in price, and if the blockade continues all other articles will follow in the scale. As in all cases of this kind the poor will be the greatest sufferers, and here ninetenths of the population are among the poorest of the poor. Meantime discussions and speculations on the future of the blockade are largely indulged in, and for some reason or another a majorny of the people look towards the United States for a final activities.